the rest of the crew, four in number, including the Capthe and C. Duncan, the mate, were lost. They tried to the host after the vessel was struck but lost it. The substruck to rescue Walselee was one of Francis's Methe and lived through the breakers on the point admiraby although the sea was very heavy, and the wind bloo ing a perfect hurricane. She was manned by Capt. D. P. pebbias, Capt. E. Newman of schooner J. W. Brown, Capt. Debbis, Capt. E. Newman of a month of the Reich, Capt. Glass I Galloway of schooner Belmont, John Keith, Capt. Glass of propeller Charter Oak, and Capt. R. Gunning of

shour Fost Boy.
The loss on the vessel and eargo is about \$12,000, covered

By a dispatch from Michigan City, we learn that the U.S. by a department of school and the U.S. terms Michigan is ashore about twelve miles from that part. She apparently went ashore in a disabled condition, her flag is at half mast. A sandy beach, in that localib, rons out some distance, and her altualtion must be crit

GREAT FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1833. The storm of yesterday continued throughout the night

About # o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Five Points on Evans-st. and the flames being carried by the

sid rapidly spread north toward the Canal and date of ward Before the fire brigade reached the spot some ten or twelve belong were in flames, and owing to the crowded state of the border of the number of wooden buildings scatsensighborhood and the number of wooden buildings scatgred among the brick blocks newly built, since the last gest fire in the same vicinity, it was found impossible to check their progress.

the efforts of the firemen were, therefore, confined to beging the conflagration within the limits of the Points. Some four or five acres of ground were burnt over, containing in all above one hundred buildings, but the loss will not public exceed \$50,000, the insurance on which is under \$20,000. Some brick blocks were consumed, and others much damaged.

The fire consumed both sides of Evanset, from Fly to

Packet: both sides of Lecoultaux, in the same boundaries cosside of State; one side of Fly, and both sides of Rock fireigh to the canal.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853.

The American Board of Missions held its annual meeting in this city to-day. The annual report shows the recepts to have been, for the past year, \$310,000, and the exenditures \$314,000. The report from the Prodential Com-This foreneon the attention of the Board was chiefly oc

topicd with the presentation of a general summary of foron missions.
This afternoon the missionaries engaged among the In-

This evening, services connected with the Board are be is held in several of the churches. The meeting attracts porral interest, and is largely attended.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1853.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders requiring the Clerks throughout the Department to be at their desks from 9 to 3 o'clock, until the 1st of April next, and prohibiting going out to take drinks on penalty of removed from office.

It is announced that the Postmaster General is endeavering to effect such a change in the schedule of time in the Mail service between Washington and New Orleans as a will prevent failures and reduce the time 24 hours. It is said he proposes to avoid the Ocean portion of the route is the great mail and resort to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad for connection with the South Carolina Road, as soon as completed.

MINISTER TO CHILI.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853,
The Hon. Samuel Medary, Minister to Chili, and Dr.
Masor, of Mobile, Secretary of Legation, are stopping at
in National Hotel in this city, and will take their deparine for Santiago in course of one or two weeks.

Reretary Marcy's return from New-York is expected
in Phasy.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION, &c.

STRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853.
The Whig Senatorial District Convention for the XXIst
Little nominated Gen Benjamin F. Bruce for the State basie. The Syracuse House was sold to day to Allen Monroe, by 85,000.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IN PHILA DELPHIA.

DELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853.

The Secretary of the Navy visited our Navy Yard this meries, and inspected every department of it. He was received with a salute of 17 guns, and when he went on heard the Cyane and St. Mary s, salutes were also fired by these resels, and their yards were manned. He also visited the receiving thip Union and steamer Fulton. He was accompanied by Members of Congress Florence, Witte, and Robins.

THE FISHING VESSELS-BOSTON MECHANICS

THE FISHING VESSELS.—BOSTON MECHANICS
FAIR.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853.
Considerable anxiety is feit at Gloucester for the safety
of the fishing fleet in the gale of September 29. A talegraphic dispatch states that the schooner Starlight, of
Gloucester, had been ashore, but got off badly damaged.
It is feared that others have been lost.
The Mechanics' Fair closed last night. Since it has
been opened, 100,000 persons have visited it.

FROST AT LOUISVILLE, KY.
LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1853.
The recent frost in this State has had no injurious effect
spon the Tobacco plant.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALEANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1933.

The People ex rel. Davis and Palmer, respondents, agt, Occar W. Surtavant, appellant, was brought on to argument. D. Dudler Field and Charles O Conor, counsel for appellant and Samuel Beardsley and John Van Buren for respondent. At the close of the argument of these causes the Court will adjourn size die.

THE INDIA RUBBER CASE.

New Haves, Wednesday 5, 1853.

In the United States District Court, in session in this city, the India Rubber Injunction Case of Day vs. Cando and other, Econes of Goodyear, has been on trial for the past two days and excites an unusual degree of interest—large delegations from the different Rubber Companies throughout the country being in attendance. The argument to Day was opened by Charles R. Ingernoll, Esq., and ct-Senator Babiwin is now speaking in reply. Mr. Richardson will commence the closing argument to morrow.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP YACHT. The SCEAMSHIP YACRY.

NEW ORLEAMS, Thesday, Oct. 4, 1853.

The sceamship Mexico, just arrived from Galveston, reports that the steamship Yacht, from Brazes, bound to Kew Orleans, struck on Brazes bar on the 23d alt, and went to pieces in a feet of water. Such had a considerable amount of specie on board, part of which was saved. The passengers and crew were all saved.

DEATH OF A GEORGIA PLANTER. Col. Henry P. Jones, one of the richest planters in seorgia, ried in Laurens County, on Sunday last.

WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE.

WILKESBARRE SLAVE CASE.

U. S. Circuit Court.—Judge Grier.

Fritankirma, Wednesday. Oct. 5 1853.

Yestorday afternoon, just after the adjournment of the Court, a warrant of arrest was served upon John Jenkins and James Crossin, U. S. Deputies Marshal, charging them with a riot, and an assault and battery on Bill Thomas, an alleged fugitive slave, with an attempt to kill him. The warrant was issued by a magistrate of Wilkesbarre on the oath of a man named Glidersleeve, of that borough, and was served on the Deputies Marshal by the high constable of Wilkesbarre. The warrant also includes the anne of George Wynkoop, upon whom it has not yet been served. Mr. Wynkoop being absent from the city.

Mr. Jackson, for the High Constable of Wilkesbarre, read his answer to the Court, in which he admits that he held the Deputies Marshal in custody, but alleged that he did so by legal authority, having arrested them on a warrant issued by Gilbert Burrows, a magistrate of Wilkesbarre.

Judge Grier, sternly—Who is Wm. C. Gildersleve I

Akasbarre.

Judge Grier, sternly—Who is Wm. C. Gildersleve?

Marshal Wynkoop—Your Honor, he is an Abolitionist of Wikesbarre.
Mr. Jackson-He is a respectable storekeeper of that

Judge Grier-Was the assault and battery committed on

District Attorney Ashmend-No. sir he does not al

Judge Grier—Oh! oh!
District Attorney Ashmend—No, sir; he does not allege it.
Judge Grier—Oh! oh!
District Attorney Ashmend said he would now read the Petition for the habe as corpus. The petition sets forth all the facts of the case from the moment the claim was laid before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham up to the arrest of the fugitive and the service of the warrant on the precent oversion.

Mr. Ashmead read from the 4th vol. of statutes at large, lat of March 5th, 1833, which gives to a United States

Judge the power to discharge on habeas corpus, when one of the United States officers is arrested. He therefore asked that the defendants be discharged.

Mr. Jackson replied. He said that the law did not authorize the officers to execute their process is a riotous manner.

manner, as in this case.

Judge Grier—I shall take the facts set forth in the petition to be true, unless the other side wish to offer testi-

Mr. Jackson then went on to argue that the act of Con-gross had no reference to acts committed against the laws of a Sante, nor could the United States interfere to pre-vent the execution of the laws of a State. He asked that the defendants be remanded to take their trial, or be re-

priced to give buil.

D. P. Brown followed on the same side. He said that

opired to give bail.

D. P. Brown followed on the same side. He said that the question was a very simple one, and he felt pleasure in approaching it. The outless of the United States and the individual States were reciprocal, and a reciprocal confidence should be exhibited. There was little or no conflict in the case, which could not be easily reconciled.

Judge Grier—I take it for granted that the facts set forth in the petition are true, and I shall rely upon them, unless they are shown to be false.

Mr. Brown—We rely upon the warrant of the magistrate, issued upon the oath of a citizen.

Judge Grier—If you deny what is set forth in the petition, I will hear the facts in the case. I will not have the officers of the United States harassed at every step in the performance of their duties by every petty magistrate who chooses to harass them, or by any unprincipled interloper who chooses to make complaints against thom—for I know something of the man who makes this complaint. The laws of the Linted States have are binding upon me, and I will not take the warrant issued in this case as sufficient will not take the warrant issued in this case as sufficient

dudge Grier—There has been he murder committed are. They were acting under a process of the United tates, legally issued.

District Attorney Ashmead said the case was free from likeuity. He called upon the Court to vindicate the laws of the United States and its own officers, who were con-lently subjected to the most harassing conduct on the art of men disposed to set the laws of the Union at de-serge.

Judge Grier—I shall not as if I had the evidence before

hance.

Judge Grier—I shall act as if I had the evidence before me, unless the other side are prepared to dany the facts set forth in the petition. In that case, I shall put the matter off, to give them a chance to submit their testimony. The offleers. I suppose, arrested the fugitive, and he resisted; they then used force, to hold him in custody.

Mr. Brown—We deny this. We say that he did not resist and that he was cruelly beaten. We shall show such a case of barbarity as will appal your Honor.

District Attorney Ashmend—They allege that the officers executed their duties in a riotous manner. They went to the borough, of course, to serve the process which was put into their hands by a U. S. Commissioner, upon the oath of a competent party, countersigned by a judge of the U. S. Court. They executed the process, and were resisted by their prisoner even to the drawing of a knife upon them, which was put into his hands by one of the bystanders. They were compelled to use sufficient force to secure him, and this the opposite party call rioting. It is not Bill who sues here. They well know that he has tied beyond the jurisdiction of this court. To hold the officers to answer, there must be some excess of authority shown in what they did, and the proof is upon them. Every officer is prima facus supposed to act in a legal manner. Is every magistrate in the State, numbering probably two thousand, to have power to issue his warrant of arrest against the officers of the United States upon the intervention of any interloper who has the hardihood to swear that the officers exceeded their authority! If this is to be the case, the Marshal himself may be arrested under their warrant, for an alleged improper exercise of his duties, or even the Judges of the Court or the U. S. District Attorney may be entheted to the same annoyance.

Mr. Brown—Your Henor, there was no resistance at all.

the most horrible character.

District Attorney Ashmead asked that the officers be discharged from custody.

Judge Grier—If this man Gildersleeve fails to make out the facts set fouth in the warrant of arrest. I will request the Presecuting Attorney of Luzerne County to prosecute him for perjury. I know that the United States have a limited authority; but where they have it, it is clear, undoubted and conclusive, that theirs is the sovereign authority. If any tuppenny magistrate, or any unprincipled interloper can come in, and cause to be arrested, the officers of the United States, whenever they please, it is a sad state of affairs. After the man against whom the United States warrants was issued has run away, some fellow intervenes and runs to a State Judge for his interference, and has the United States officers arrested. There was a case recently of this kind, and to that I now allude. If habeas corpuses are to be taken out after that manner. I will have an indictment sent to the U. S. Grand Jury against the person who applies for the writ, or assists in getting it, the lawyer who defends it, and the sheriff who serves the writ, to see whether the United States officers are to be arrested and harassed, whonever they attempt to serve a process of the United States in the exercise of her lawful authority. I will see that my officers are protected. When will you be ready with your proofs in this matter, Mr. Brown.—

Mr. Brown.—This day one week.

Judge Grier.—Then upon that day I will hear your proof. The case then went over until that time.

Judge Grier, in this case, seems disposed to sustain the views that were suggested by District Attorney Ashmead in the recent case of Bill Fisher, when the U. S. Mashal was artested.]

Whig Nominations.

Eric Co.-Assembly-1, Wm. W. Weed. 3, Charles A

Niagara Co.-Assembly-Alonzo W. Newcomb Oncida Co.-Assembly-4. James Mitchell. Orleans Co.-District Attorney-B. L. Bessac,

Seneca Co.-Assembly-David B. Scott. District Attor ney-David Herron.

Washington Co.-District Attorney-Joseph Potter.

Kings Co.—Assembly—1. John C. Smith.

Essex Co.—Assembly—J. Burnet. Oswego Co.-Assembly-2. Owen E. Earl. District Attorney-A. Z. McCarty.

Independent Candidates.

Rutger B. Miller is out as an independent candidate for the

enate, in the XIXth Senate District (Oneida County.) George W. Smith announces himself as an independent Free Soil and Maine Law candidate in the IVth Assembly District of Oneida County.

District of Oncida County.

Mas. Bloomer.—The Athenseum was crowded to hear the Temperance lecture of the woman of the world-wide celebrity, Mr. Bloomer.

She came upon the platform dressed in the peculiar and pretty costume of which she is the originator. She is a lady of fair personal appearance, rather handsome, and we should judge, about 30 years of ago. We confess that we were samewhat disappointed in our ideas of the originator of the Bloomer dress. We had pictured a tall, heavy built, fall faced, beld appearing and forward woman. Our renders may judge of our surprise, when a gentle, sweet looking, silver voiced, regular featured woman was announced as the lady in question.

Her lecture was an excellent one—well adapted to the occasion—lucid, spackling, eloquent, argumentative and convincing. Not an ambignous word or sentence was untered by her—her lenguage was plain, decisive and emphatic. She painted the horrors of drunkenness in living colors, and explained the blessings of sobriety in a manner that meltad and affected the most callons. She pronounced a pleasing panegyric on Neil Dow, the author of the Maine Law, and concluded by a thrilling exhortation on all to put their shoulders to the great Temperance wheel and not to cease their labors until that or a similar law was engrafted upon the Statute Books of our State.

She will speak again at the Meladeen. Subject—We man's Wrongs.

Figure Attender.— The Albany Alban learns that on Saturday night some one placed two upright posts in a cattle guard on the N. Y. Central Railroad, between Amsterdam and Tribes Holl. The night express train came along at tell speed and ran over the impediments with such velocity that the train was not thrown off the track. Feeling the shock, the ingineer stopped the locomotive, and ascertained the case to be as above.

Also that the Central line train due in this city at 5½ A. M. yesterday, was detained some four hours by an accident which occurred near Scheme four hours by an accident which occurred near Scheme four hours by an accident which occurred near Scheme four hours by an accident which occurred near Scheme four hours by an accident she provided the second of the second of the scheme four things and striking against the sleepers, the locomotive "Ersetus Corning" was considerably injured. We understand no person was injured, though the escape was a miraculus one, as the locomotive was under full speed.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The State Fair at Phitsburgh was attended by an immense concourse of persons. The accounts state that from thirty to fifty thousand speciators visited the exhibition daily. The cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad running to the grounds were all densely througed, as were also omnibuses and all other vehicles. It seemed a holiday in Pitisburgh, the whole population having turned cut for enjoyment. Every avanue to the fair vess crowded from morning to night, and the fair presented one dense mass of well dressed men, women, and children. The number of strangers in Pitisburgh was immense, and was, in fact, limited only by the means of getting there. The majority were from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Counties of Ohlo, comparatively few being from east of the mountains.

Mender is Cincinnati.—Elizabeth Clay, a pretty malatte, having been descrited by John E. Murray, her seda cer, who had married another girl, went to his house, and commenced triking to him. During the conversation, in which no suspicious on his part had been excited, she suddenly pressed the muzzle of a small pistel, which usual then had kept concealed to his ferrelead, and palled the trigger. He fell to the floor and died within fifteen minutes. Elizabeth was arrested by some citizens living in the vicinity, and taken to the Watch House, in a state bordering upon instainty. The peor girl had no protector and she energed her own wrongs. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.-The State Fair

Tor Surr soarser Cot. Beyros son Starm. a.—The trial of the seit for elleged slander brought by Judge. Surch against Col. Benton, was commenced at Independence. Mo, on the Soh uit. The question whether defendant was a resident or non resident of the State was attempted to be submitted to the Jury, but the Judge decided that the question had been waived by the defendant, and the rial proceeded.

PUGET" SOUND.

We have received a communication authenticated by the signatures of screenty-two "pioneers of Puper's Sound," setting forth the great advantages there offered to merchants, exerbitant prices now charged there for goods, whereof the supply is habitually inadequate, while articles of prime necessity are often wanting for months together. The pioneers say more immigrants are flocking into their new Territory of Washington than can be fed that hardly any-body follows Agriculture, all supposing they can do better at lumbering, fishing or something else; that consequently, every body needs to buy almost every thing; and that all the goods for sale on the Sound would not make up one really complete assortment; that there is not a good suit of clothes for sale on the Sound; and that any merchant who will freight a vessel at New-York or Boston with an assorted cargo, leaving direct for Puget's Sound, will be sure to do

cargo, leaving direct for Puget's Sound, will be sure to do well with it. With regard to their resources, they say:

"As to hewed timber, piles, shingles, and cord wood, we would say that there are at present at least fifty cargoes (for the ordinary sized vessels of this trade) of these articles aircady get out on Puget's Sound, unsold, and awaiting purchase and shipment to ban Francisco, the Sandwich Islands or chewhere.

About sawed lumber, we would say that there are at present in operation on the Sound twelve good saw mills and eighteen others in process of construction. These mills are and will be, more than able to supply lumber to the present number of vessels engaged in that trade.

As to selling goods on the Sound, it is not true that there is now, or ever has been at any one time, more goods here than could be sold in four mentles. So far from the market ever being overstocked, the wants of the people have never yet been fully supplied. There has never been anything like a full supply of goods, graceries, and provisions, here, for more than four months in a year.

which goods are new	Hold in	Washington Territory:
Florer D bbl	\$25.0	Ten P IS #1 00 W1 2
Pork! D 15	3	Molasses & gal Thirt of
Becf + 1	- 2	Salerates F B 37
Forators & bush	3.6	Boots, com stury, Por 4 50 26 or
Butter 4º Bi	1.0	Shues, brugans, P pr 2 5023 00
Onions P bush	4.0	Blanketst Ppair 10 00 215 00
Tallew P D	- 2	Candles P ib Bowl 00
Cherat & Berry	4.2	Tobucco P P 1 00 01 5
Benta P bush	20094	Soap common 4 fb. 25
Sugar common. P B	- 1	Hewing Axes 6 00 mil 80
Sugar, retined, P Ib	- 5	Hickory Shirts 1 50
Comes b. Marris	20/29 (4	Gin P gal 8 00
White a But	00/5/8 D	Panial very c'ree, Ppr 5 00 28 00
Blured & kur	COLUMN SE	Cramer and crass & Low server to
a Plane has been from	ently as	high as #40 and 50 W bbl.

* Flour has been frequently as high as \$40 and 30 P bbl.
† Perk very seldom sells for less than \$50 P bbl. There is none
new in the market.
† Blankets—There are no Mackinaw Blankets in the country for

They add that no pilot is necessary for entering the

strait of Juan de Fuca: while, once within it, Puget's Sound is the most magnificent harbor in the world and perfeetly secure, with lumber enough ready for shipping to load a dezen ships for San Francisco and other Pacific ports at living prices.

Such is in substance, the statement of our correspond

ents; and we believe it founded in truth. There may be goods and provisions already on the way thither; if not, two or three well assorted cargoes would probably make the fortunes of the owners.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Fair-Temperance-Female Type-Setting. the Editor of The N. Y. Teibone.

Pritishungh. Saturday. Oct. 1, 1851.

Such a time as we have had the past week in our city is not within the recollection of the "Oldest Inhabitant." From Menday morning till Saturday night, it has been one continued bustle. Pittsburgh never saw the like before,

and perhaps never will again.

Every steambeat that could run on two feet of water, was brought into active service. Every canal boat or flat that could float, went into the "passenger business;" and every railroad car or truck arrived crowded to excess with

visitors to our State Fair.

The ground selected for the exhibition was a fine meadow comprising twenty-five acres, situated between the Ninth Ward and Lawrenceville, along side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which Company ran long trains, carrying 1,000 every trip, from the city to the grounds, every 15 minutes: but even this together with the omnibuses and other modes of conveyance, was Inadequate to accommodate the rush of

The weather was fine and the Fair highly successful is said to have been the best ever held in the State. The number of entries was far greater than on any like occasion in Pennsylvania and in everything except stock, ahead of the famous State Fair held in Cleveland last year. The premiums were liberal and warmly competed for.

It was a subject of general remark, that there were

drunkards seen: and many said they had never witnessed a Fair where order and quiet were as well observed.

The Temperance question is the hinge on which our Oc-tober elections for State officers will turn. The Whig and Free Soil Candidates are mostly pledged in favor of a law similar to that of Maine, while the Democratic are rather shy upon the subject. Temperance men will undoubtedly elected, and the next session of our Legislature will be likely to give us a strict Prohibitory Law.

Van Wagner was here with his tent during the week, and

did good service to the cause.

We have been enlarging "woman's sphere" by initiat ing her into the art and mystery of type setting. The journeymen printers struck for higher wages, which the publishers refused to pay. The Dispatch, Chronicle, Journal, and Visitor, now employ women, and issue their papers regularly as before. The experiment succeeds well, and the editors say that so far their female compositors have made greater progress than any males they over employed. This is one move in the right direction—let us hope that it will

WESTERN VERMONT-AGRICULTURE

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. FOULTNEY, Vt., Monday, Oct. 3, 1853.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the Rutland Co. Agricultural Society opened on one of the worst days of the season, in torrents of rain, closed most creditably to all concerned in its preparation, reflecting great praise upon the exhibitors of the many articles in its catalogue, challenging admiration and notice. Beside the fine show of cartle and horses made by the Societ, a beautiful show of cattle and horses made by the Societ, a beautiful and rich display of fruits, apples, grapes and specimens of the purple egg plant, adorned the tables of the ladies in magnificent array, combining utility and usate, which had grown instinct with life under their industrious hands. The drawings furnished from Troy Conference Academy were prettily designed and well exceuted, and may safely be regarded as complimentary to the Institution from which they emanated. The list of articles entered embraced also a handsome representation of mechanical skill and ingenuity. Everything exhibited was well worth seeing. There was no gas, no ruis, no drunkenness: consequently, no street broils and confusion. The stalls were supplied with books, fruit, exhes and condies, but all praise to Vermon, with nothing of intexicating drinks. Through the efficient exertions of Henry Clark, Esq., the Town Manager, every pains had been taken to render the event auspicious and pleasant to visitors, and profitable to the Society. The rain upon Wednesday evening frustrated the purpose of the inde-Wednesday evening frustrated the purpose of the inde intigable Steward of the Seminary to entertain the guests of the village; but on the whole, perhaps, no twenty-five hundred people ever spent a day of more rational and profitable pleasure.

PUTNAM COUNTY FAIR. The famous annual holiday of Putnam County, N. Y.,

was held at Carmel. Oct. 4 and 5. Carmel is the county-sent of Purnam County, it is a very pleasant little village, situated upon the bank of a smell sheet of water containing some 200 acres fermerly called Carmel Lake, but now Gleneida. It is one of the feeders of our supply of Croton water, the village being about six miles from the Croton Falls station on the Hariem Railroad and that is 54 miles from New-York. I am more precise in this particular is formation, because there is a large s minary, or bearding school for girls, so beautfully situated and well conducted,

school for girls, so beautfully situated and well conducted, and in such a healthy location, that it should be, what I fear it is not, well known, that it is within three hours of New York by atsgos and trains twice a day.

Putnam County is very rough, with rocks and hills, and is principally devoted to grazing. Hence I did not look for a great display of agricultural products at the Feir, but I did think it might have been better, if the right kind of spirit prevailed. Every farmer might bring something, and if he did not he should attend himself with his family, and let them see what is going on among his neighbors in the way of improvement.

There was a good alternlance of products he I am sorry to say that the show in the way of everything but working over and because was not creditable to the farmers of

that county. It does not show that the spirit of im worth that I did not see — one that should have been exhibite and much taked about—is the sabed plow. Notwith, we will have been exhibite and much taked about—is the sabed plow. Notwith, we will be sale to be the sabed plow. Notwith a well be imme wurshly benefited by such a plow. I did not see any draining file, not hear farment tell how their lands had been improved by under draining. Hilly as it is, almost half the county needs if, for the soil is wet and cold, and where meat rich, meet unproductive for want of draining and subsoil phowing. I did not see such an abundance of good fruit as those hills would produce, if farmers pastly proper attention to fruit callivation. I saw a very seague show of dairy products, only two pots of butter and two choeses. It is not frabionable in these latter days for farmers' daughters to milk, or make butter and choose; here it is found more profitable to send the milk down the rathough to the city, which is done to a very large extent from this county.

counties have done, and what is for their best interest to do the meet es. The show of cattle was very fair. I noticed particularly ten fat own exhibited by William Foster, which in contrast with some that I see every week in our beef market may be set down as beautiful. They are all red, four years old and will average \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cwt. Ebenezer Kelley showed twelve similar, but still heavier steers, eight smaller cores, all firt, and a pair of very fut own in the yoke, and another pair of five year old twins, both pairs of which are hard to heat. Leanard Clift exhibited a handsome pair of fit steers, of the clear bay red color so common in this section, and a red cow which gives sweaty quarts of milk a day regularly, and some other stock. He also showed a sample of hay made by irrigation, which ought to encourage every farmer in this, as he says, must important branch of improvement in this country, so full of streams and springs, and means of making land produce double what it does now. Water is the cheapest manure in the world.

There were some thirty other fat cattle on the ground, and two or three worse brutes of bulls, but very few cows, and no show of high bred Durhams, Devons or Ayeshires. In spriceliural implements, there was nothing shown, except one of the spring teeth horse-rakes, pateuted at East Livernore, Me., last year, which is so constructed upon the axle of a pair of wheels that the unan or boy riding can regulate it entirely by his weight to load or unload. It is a perfect implement for use on stony ground, and not expensive. It is very easy work to tend it, and it is not liable to get out of repair. It excited much attention among many farmers who had nover seen or heard of it before. This is one of the benefits of Agricultural Fairs.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY FAIR.

The annual Fair of Dutchess County was held Oct. 4, at Washington Hollow. The show of cattle was highly creditable to the County. In other things, our informant says, it might have been better.

MR. ENGINEER CARSON.

In The Tribune of Monday last, we gave our readers the cost of the "str'king apparatus" of the various fire alarm bells with which our City abounds, and submitted the evidence of what we considered a gross fraud upon our bleed-

of our conclusions, they certainly must have been dispelled upon reading Mr. Carson's answer contained in our succreding issue. He does not attempt to deny the charges made against him of drawing several hundred dollars from our plundered treasury beyond the actual expenditure, but attempts to justify the same because he bargained with the Five Department Committee and the Commissioner.

We suppose the same bargains are made for other work

way can gentlemen interested in behalf of strict economy, and a faithful discharge of public affairs, account for the We are pressed by many ardent well wishers of true reform to follow up these investigations, and give to the public particfrom our tax-payers: and assured that our early and constant exposure of the fraudulent bills paid by Special Committees of the Common Council has done much good in checking them, and in preventing special occasions being make to appoint such Committees. We have been furnished with many bills, and the particulars regarding them, that have come from the hards of this most valiant champion (on paper) of our Fire Department. We select but one for the

present, promising to refer to the others hereafter.

This bill is of recent payment, for it may be found in the

onth of August last.

Mr. James Smith, an old and experienced Fire Engine builder of this City, built a short time since, a new Engine for No. 4, and he charged and received in full payment for Now in said document, (No. 44 of the Board of Alder-

men) it is recorded that the cost for repairing this same Engine, under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, was FIFTEEN BUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND PIFTY-FOUR CENTS. Of course this must include some of Mr. Carson's Patents to make it cost so much more to repair an engine, than to build a new one.

We are afraid Mr. Carson has set a bad example to the

other Departments, and that they will be claiming Patents, and charge the City double the actual cost of the work done by the several Bureaus.

It may be proper to state that the repairs to the engine alluded to above were not done by Mr. Smith but by Pine &

Sec. 19 of our smended City Charter (not that just adopted, but that of 1849, under which several purchases of Mr. C.'s "patent" have been paid for out of the City Treasury)

which expressly prescribes that
"No member of the Common Counce, head of department, chief of
historic departs thereof, or clerk thereon, shall be directly or indiratify interacted in any contract, nowled or business, or the side of any
article, the express, price or consideration of which is paid from the
City Trempt." Neighbor Carson! your case is a bad one!

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Triennicl Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal

Church.

The Grand Trienniel Convocation of Bishaps, Priests and Lay Dignitaries of the Protestant Episcopul Church of the United States, together with a Delegation from the English Mather Church, consisting of Bishop Spencer, Archdeacon Sinclair and others met yesterday morning in Trinity Church. The center scats were appropriated to the Delegates; those on the right hand to the Lay members, and on the other the Clergy, all of which were alled. The great was the concourse of people that although the assess were filled with benches, all the vacant space was availed of by standers. There could not have been many short of 2,000 persons present. Many of the Cleraymen were the cross upon their broasts, as symbols of their High Church teners. Among the Lay Delegans we observed a very intelligent looking representative of the Celestial Kingdom, attired in full costume, of skull-cap, that, &c.

tail, &c.

During the interval between the opening of the Church and commencement of the services, several choice voluntaries were performed on the organ.

At 11 o clock, the procession of Bishops entered the Church from the vestry and ascended to the Chancel, to seats provided for them. Nearly every State was represented, as we counted over 10 persons; however we beserve California was not, as she does not yet possess a highest

Bishop.
The opening services were commenced by the Rev. Dr.
M. A. De Wolfe Howe, of Philadelphia, who read prayers.
The Choir sung Venic, exultinus Domino, in a very commendable manner.
The Rev. Dr. Mead, of Norwalk, Conn., read the first lesson from Isalah, 24.
The Te Deam was magnificently performed by the Choir.

The second lesson, from the 10th chapter of St. John,

was read by the same clergyman.

The Litany was read by the Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, from Middlesex. England. After which the 70th Paalm was

with one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices rules:
Glad homers pay with hydrol mirth.
And sing before Him songs of praise
At this time the chancel presented a very imposing appearance, the sunlight streamed through the tained windows in its south side, and rays of blended gold, crimson, purple and ruly fell in hales around the heads and forms of the Bishops; many of them are gray haired and possess an exceedingly venerable appearance. Then the choir added its harmony to enhance the charm, and the scene was a subject worthy the impired penelt of a Raphael, or an Allston, a Titian, or a Peale.

Bishop Brownell, Presiding Bishop, commenced the ante-Communion service, Bishop Boom, of China, read the Epistle, and the Rev. Dr. Spencer, ex Bishop of Madras, read the Gospel.

The Choir then sung an authors from the 12sth pealm.
Blehop McIlvaine, of Ohio, presched the opening sormen. The fext selected was from Matthew, ix, 36:

"The harvest reis's a pienteous, but the labor ers are few. Pray we berefers the Lond of the harvest, that he would seed forth labor are into the largest."

And after some introductory remarks, relative to the

we therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth above as into the larvest.

And after some introductory remarks, relative to the compassion of Christ for the whole ht man race, proceeded with his discourse, which we are colleged to omit.

The sermon being finished, for Provisional Bishop (Walawright) of New York, proceeded to read the antences of the Otiertory, while four Deacons, in surplices, collected the alms and obsultour of the Congregation.

The "Trisagion" and "Gloria in Excelsis" were those of Hodges in F. Among the Communicants we noticed several Clerical and Lay Members of other dearminations:

several Clarical and Lav Members of other dameninations; among the rest, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of the Reformed Patch Church, in this City.

The Provisional Bishop received the alms, at the Offertory, from the Deacene, in the superb and mussive golden plate presented in Loudon, last year, to the American Clergy, for the Church here, by the "Venerable Society" for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The names of the Delegates were then called on as follows:

P.A. A Newton, H. N. Marces Morrow, C.A. S. Salaman, Wayland, D.D. Wes, Appleton, Hon, R. G. Winthrap, L.N.D.—Rev. N. B. Crewlet, D.D., Rev. H. Waterman, M. W. T. Grinnell, Rev. S. A. Cruze, Rev. D. E. G. S. Wardswell, Mr. E. W. Howard, G. S. Wardswell, Mr. E. W. Howard, C.T.—Bishop Brownell, Rev. H. Crewwell, D.D. Rev. D.D. Mr. H. K. Harrisli, Mr. E. Williams, Bishop er, W. C. Mwad, D.D., Rev. At Cleveland Cone, Hondl. Hon. S. Unimanaton.

Rev. C. C. Adams, Rev. W. D. Harlow, Hon. W. Andersot, Hon. S. Donglag, W. S. Fogart, Fey. J. G. Anderson.
North Canotina—Rev. T. Atkinson, D.D. Hishop elect), Rev. R. S. Mason, D.D. Rev. R. B. Drane, Rev. S. I. Johnston, Rev. A. A. Walson, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Ed. L. Winstow, T. H. Wright, Jos. Collins. THE CURTORINA-Dr Davis (Biskon elect), Rev. P Trapler, Rev. Shand, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, H. D. Lessoner, Rev. C. Hanck D. Rev. J. E. Walker, Hon. R. F. W. Allaton, C. G. Melumin Faq. Cond's.—Bishop Illiot, Rev. S. G. Bragg, Rev. J. A. Shenklin, f. Gardiner, Enq. T. M. Nellson, Rev. E. Fort, D. D., Rev. T. F., James Potter, Enq. P. M. Nightingsin, Enq. LARAMA—Bishop Cobb. Rev. Mr. Lay, Rev. Mr. Knapp, Mr. Lee, Rev. Mr. Banister, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Conley, Mr. Ede, Rev. Mr. Banister, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Conley, Mr. Ed.

ALARAMA-Balbon Cobbs, Rev. Mr. Lay, R.v. Mr. Khanen, Mr. Tevlee, Rev. Mr. Banister, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Couley, Mr. Eleity, Mr. Schenger, Mr. Colley, Mr. Eleity, Mr. Schenger, Mr. Eleity, Mr. Schenger, Mr. Eleity, Mr. Schenger, R. Evran, End. Rev. M. Lewin, Rev. A. D. Corbyn, Rev. B. M. Miller, Hen Charles Scott.
Lighthama-Bishop Folk, Wo. M. Goodrich, Enq. G. H. Duncan, U. L. Lobdell, C. C. Peck, Rev. W. T. Lencock, D. D., Rev. A. D. McCov, Rev. N. O. Preston, Rev. C. S. Hodges, Texas-Rev. B. Exton, Rev. H. N. Pierce, Dr. P. A. Davenport, Dr. A. Jones, Rev. C. Giller, Rev. H. Sansom, P. W. Gray, Enq. E. S. Nichols, Esq.
ARKANAS-Bishop Hawks, Rev. F. J. Clerc, Rev. J. W. Dunn, J. P. Doan, Enq. R. S. Bradley, Enq., Rev. J. A. Harrisou, Rev. D. G. Estes, John A. Telhot, M. D., R. A. Smith, Esq.
Michigan, Bishop McCoskry, Rev. C. Ablis, Rev. G. C. Taylor, H. P. Eslewim, Eng. J. Sunner, Enq. Rev. D. T. Orlinell, Rev. H. F. Caming, D. D., C. C. Tro-bridge, Eng., P. E. Dennill, Enq.
H.LLINGE-Bishop Withehmes, Rev. E. B. Kellogg, Rev. W. A. Smallweed, Hou, J. M. Wilson, Hen. S. Treat, Rev. S. Chane, Hon. J. Ballinche, Rev. S. T. McMasters, A. G. Tyng, Eng.
Thinsessen, Hishop Obey, Rev. J. W. McCullouch, D. D., Rev. D. George, D. G. Rev. C. Tomes, S. Oldham, Enq. W. H. Suphen, Eng., F. Rerkiley, Jodge Charlethil, Jodge W. F. Bullock,
Guno-Hishop Unpubli, Rev. J. S. Norleen, Rev. R. McMandy, Jodge Michael, Bon. C. Delano,
Linder Michael, B. S. Erring, Rev. O. Fiske, Hon. J. B. Howe, P. P. Belley, Eng., Rev. J. T. Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., P. Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., C. C. Thenson, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Levi, J. M. Moore, Eng., Linch, J. M. M. Berr, J. Grab, Rev. Mr. Eng., J. M. Moore, Eng., J. W. M. Schaller, Eng., Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., Rev. D. C. Page, D. D., C. C. Thenson, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, L. M. M. Law, Rev. J. S. Larger, Rev. O. Fiske, Hon. J. B. Howe, P. P. Halley, Eng., Rev. J. France, Rev. J. H. Nichols, Rev. R. Akerly, W. M. Schaller, George, P. R. Land, Rev. M. J. Rev. E. G. Page, P. L. W. M. M. D., T. T. Klad

Win. H. Law, Rev. J. S. Larres, Rev. C. race, Rolland, Rev. R. Akerly, P. Palley, Eeq., Rev. J. Tellott, Winconsin.—Blahop Kemper, Rev. J. H. Nichola, Rev. R. Akerly, B. Mevickar, M. D. T. T. Klasin, Eoq., Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Rev. L. W. Davis, Gen. Philo White, J. B. Doo, Esq. Cattrouria—Rev. B. Wyart, Rev. J. L. Ver Mehr, J. Edwards, Eqq., J. M. Blastl, Rev. O. Clark, Rev. J. Reynolds, J. D. Hawka, Eq., E. Azdariese.

On motion, the Clerical and Lay Convention then proceeded to organize, by the election of officers.

The Rev. Dr. Creighton, of Tarrytown, was nominated President, and, by vote of the Convention, elected vices and

and said he should, on a fitting occarion, duty acknowledge the distinction.

The New York Delegation nominated the Rev. Dr. De Wolfe Howe, of Philadelphia, as Secretary of the Convention. The nominee was duly elected in a similar manner to the President.

Bishop Wainright, from the House of Bishops, announced the orgaination of that body, Bishop Brownwell President, Bishop Wainwright Secretary. After the election of officers, the Bishops adjourned to meet in the Sanday School Room of St. John's Church, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. Dr. Meade, of Norwalk, Conn., moved the

appointment of the usual Committees, of 9 each, by the Chair.

A gentleman moved, as an amendment, that no more than one person from any Diocese be appointed on any even Committee.

This caused considerable discussion, the affirmatives alleging that it was to be presumed that each Diocese had selected just such representatives as they deemed competent to represent its interests in the Convention. The negatives agreed that if there were among the representatives of any one Diocese men most capable of acting on any one subject,—the Canon Law, for instance,—those men should be appointed on the Committee on Canon Law, without regard to petry local rivalries—the Rev. Drs. Mende, Van Ingen, of Rochester. Vinton, of Boston: Scott, of Georgia. Mesors. Collins, of North Carolina, and Newton, of Massachusetts, taking part in the debate.

The Rev. Dr. Meale moved the adoption of the rules of order of the last Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Meate moved the adoption of the rules of order of the last Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan moved, as an amendment, that for the present the order to the Secretary to omit the name of the mover of a proposition to the Convention, on the journal, be rescinded.

nai, he rescinded.

The resolution so amended was carried, and the old rules of order, with the above exception, are now in force.

The Delegates of this Diocese were directed to arrange seats in St. John's Church for the Delegates from a dis-

tance.

The Convention then adjourned to most at 10 o'clock this morning in St. John's Church.

The Provisional Bishop invited the Delegates to visit his house last evening for the purpose of belog introduced to the English Delegation.

Meeting of the Whig Committee.

Meeting of the Whig Committee.

The Whig General Committee met on Tuesday night at the Broadway House. The principal business was to order the Wards to be called together for a Primary Election to choose Delegates to the several Conventions for nominating candidates for Judges, Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, the election to take place on the 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. Likewise the Ward Committees to used to make arrangements by appointing Inspectors, &c., on or before the 7th inst. Each election to be conducted by three of the legal Whig Inspectors of the Ward, and where there are no such Inagestors the Ward Committee to appoint others. A list of votes to be kept, and some pairs taken to prevent a deposit of votes by persons not resident in the Ward. The call is preceded by a short address, urging upon citizens the impertance of attending these elections if they would secure an experimity to vote for men qualified for the various of fices instead of being obliged, as too frequently hereofore, to vote for persons not because they were qualified, but because they were less objectionable than others.

Onder of United Americans.

Onder of United Americans.

Last evening a meeting, consisting of the members and friends of the above order took place at the Tabernsele, Broadway. The members of the Order wore silk searfs of variegated colors, ornamented with tinsel and allver stars, with medals, eagles and other emblems of their Order. The room was decorated with several large and small specimens of the national flag, while a goodly number of female United Americans by their good books and smiling faces, did credit to their Order, and sustained the character of their country for grace, beauty and vivacity.

Mr. John Mason, Past Chanceller, took the Chair at & o clock, and called for the Rev. Mr. Taggart opened die proceedings with prayer.

Mr. J. Marsland then favored the company with a song. The Shelton Brass Band performed a voluntary after which.

The Shelton Brass Band performed a voluntary after which

Mr. S. Brower sung a cemic sore. This song was received with head applause, and was the most lively exhibition of the evening although its comic character contrast of strangely with the solema services which had preceded it. After another performance by the band.

Rev. Mr. Laggart, addressing Mr. Munn, Chancellor of of the Valley Force Chapter of the order said, I stand bewere the tensor of the valley Force Chapter through you with this beauted in the Valley Force Chapter, through you with this beauted in the Valley Force Chapter through you with this beauted in the Valley Force Chapter through you with this beauted in the Valley Force Chapter through you with this beauted in the Valley force, where Washington fought, where he was refreshed after his engagement by a poor widow, who was suddenly and an wittingly informed of the death of her dearest son by one of the officers who necompanied the parties to the widow's house. The officer upbraided himself with having been the cause of bringing such terrible news to their head that that woman having been found reading her Bible, would have heroism and courage enough to bear up under the shock, when she knew that her son had fallen in the righteous cause of his country's independence. The address went on to attack Roman Catholicism for attempting to withholding it from the people wherever it possessed the power, and concluded with a paredy on "Woodman spare that tree," altered to "Roman spare that book.

Even of the blood has allered to "Roman spare that tree," altered to "Roman spare that book.

precepts instruct, and its truthful doctrines elevate your noble order; and you have fallen one after another to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death; may he sing the song which is herein recorded, glory unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Joune Christ. Mr. Mason, the Chamceller, returned thanks in appropriate manner, and pledged his henor that no Roman Cathodic should ever be allowed to descerate its succedness, although a few weeks ago, a Bible was taken from the Mission House of the Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Pive Points, and burred in the open streets, after being kinked about the streets by a valless mab. He trasted that would be a light to their path to gaide them to the celestial holds above.

Points, and burred in the open streets, after being kinked about the streets by a ratioles amob. He trasted that would be a light to their path to gaine them to the celestial sold alove.

After the band had again enlivened the meeting.

Ber William S Balch rose to deliver an oration on "The Eible the Charter of Civil and Political Liberty. After showing that it was the intrinsic value of the truthe expressed in the Bible which made us love it, and not feel ancient character merely, the Rev, gentleman wont on the trace the effect it had upon the different nations among whom it had been circulated, and to contrast their political and social condition with the condition of heather, idolatrous or Popleh lands, showing that independence and self-government had been almost invariably produced by the extensive circulation of the word of God among the people. In Turkey there was but little of that casy dignity which indicated a high moral some and high benevolence of soci. The Turks had no Bible, and they often stoned Christians who attempted to go quietly through their villages. In Greece the Bible was read by a not smach respected priestheed to the few who assembled in their Churches, and the Greeks have laktings after a greated eigere of liberty than they at present enjoyed. Rassia was fearful of the results of Greek church teaching, and the Caar has introduced preaching, and restricted worship to the mere ritual form. The Cossacks could not read the Bible, and they beld the liberties of Earope in check. Italy had the Bible chained in the charches, where the unsanctified might not cuter. In Naples, every tifth mas was a priest or a soldier. The Bible is coutraband at the Castom house. Tuscany once had a show of Beerly, but the resterion was complete, and Medial was imprisoned for reading the Bible to his family. Roma, but for the ninux of strangers, would starve, from the opposition of the priestheed. Pledment had a show of freedom because the priest were held in check by the Government. As tranger were a soldier, c

North-Western Dispensary.

The first annual meeting of the North Western Dispensary was called to meet last evening at the Dispensary.

No. 511 Eighth av. A quorum of Managers not being present, the present officers will continue to act until others are appointed. Vice President Robert Ray, Esq., presided. The following is an abstract from the report of the Apothecary, Dr. A. B. Chadwick, of the doings of this institution for the past eleven months:

Cured, relieved or discharged, 3,092; died, 83; sent to Hospital, 106. Total 4,944. Out door patients treated, 1,814. Discass—Heart and lungs, 576; head, bowels, fever, rheumatism and vaccination, 1,347; eye, car and surgery, 585; nervous diseases, 408; minor surgery, 312.

Of these there were, males, 2,174; females, 2,779.

Naticity—United States, 1,697; freland, 2,653; England, 95; Sootland, 70; Germany, 142; other countries, 14.—Number of prescriptions put up, 9,771, at a cost a little less than two cents each.

A very interesting and somewhat lengthy report was recented from the Board of Managers, giving a history of

Number of prescriptions put up, 9,771, at a cost a little less than two cents each.

A very interesting and somewhat lengthy report was presented from the Board of Managers, giving a history of the Dispensary from the commencement, of which the following is an extract:

The history of the North Western Dispensary, thus far, is not unlike other similar institutions, in its experience—a charity, the importance of which none will attempt to deax—it arose out of a deep conviction in the minds of a few, that it was absolutely necessary in the locality in which it is established; those few, almost without prospect of pecuniary aid, entered upon the enterprise, procured its incorporation, and set its wheels in motion, trusting in asympathizing response from the community for "material" aid.

st., western, Hudson River, and extending north indefinitely.

From the statistics given above it will be seen that the objects for which the Institution was formed have been attained, viz: in giving to a vast multitude of the "indigent sick, gratuitous medical and surgical aid," and in a ratio constantly increasing, from month to month, with but trifting exceptions.

So far, the managers have made but limited applications for pecuniary aid, the principal amount raised to meet the contingent expenses having been contributed by the members and their friends.

The only appeals of a public nature made, have been in accordance with a resolution of the Board, to petition the Legislature, the Common Council, Commissioners of Emigration, each for a sum of \$1,000.

The application to the Legislature was not granted, as was also the one to the Commissioners, and but \$250 was granted by the Common Council.

The managers urge the claims of the Institution upon all who have hearts, to sympathize with suffering humanity.

manity.

On motion the report was accepted and ordered printed. for circulation.

The Society has 25 managers and 100 members. The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday forenoon in the Merchante' Bank building, and resolutions of respect to the memory of James G. King, late President of the Board, were adopted. Mr. Stevens, one of the Committee appointed yesterday, in presenting the annexed resolutions, made some very feeling remarks on the virtues of the decussed, whom he considered a true man:

The New-York Chamber of Commerces, having assembled to dehenor to the memory of James G. King, the furner President, to testify their respect for his character and virtues, and regres for his less. Chamber of Commerce.

Philadely sin Baptist Association. At 80 clock Tb array morning there was a meeting of secretarion for devotional exercises, in which a number and delegates perticipated.

From the, reading of the lesters we glean the following statics:

the country steed with the Association are sixty three churchs. The n' mber of members baptised during the year was 78 and the total of communicants connected with all f' arches is 19.763, being an increase of some 650 countrients during the year.

After the medding of the letters, the Association was organized by the election of Rev. James P. Bown & Great Volley, as Modeculor, and Rev. Andrew Levella, Stated Clerk, and Rev. J. C. Hyde. of Polisi Plantal.

A masting for the property of the griets of Phoesics was held at Morropolitan J. Maching, New Yound St. Manday, and sevening. The severing was organized by the expointment of Mr. E. Webster Chairmon a, and Andrew J. Graham Secretary.

Mr. O. S. Zowier was present, and w ade a few brief remarks upon the importance of Phone dos for business parameters, stating that it had already been adopted by many has pear men, himself among others, and that the times not far distant when that r yetem of writing masses not far distant when that r yetem of writing masses have proved in the New York, Phonetic Society. According to the Morrow Carelley, President: the Rev. D. M. Graham see S. P. Andraws, Vice President: the Rev. D. M. Graham, Sarretary; and H. M. Schie felin, Treasurer. The most as algorithed to meet again, at the same place, one week from to night.

Philadely in Raptist Association.